THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) The re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987, have placed the hydro power potential of Uttaranchal as 9341 MW (at 60% Load Factor.) which corresponds to a probable installed capacity of 18175 MW. At present, Hydro projects of 1103.55 MW comprising of 983.55 MW of hydro projects in the State Sector and 120 MW in the Central Sector, are in operation.

Following Tenth Plan schemes are under construction in the State of Uttaranchal:

SI.No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Dhauliganga-I, Central Sector	280
2	Tehri St. I, Central Sector	1000
3.	Koteshwar, Central Sector	400
4.	Maneri Bhall St. II, State Sector	304
5.	Vishnu Prayag, Private Sector	400

For systematic development of Hydro based generation potential in the State, under 50000 MW Hydro-electric initiative Pre Feasibility Reports for 33 projects totaling 5282 MW were undertaken. Out of this, 24 Schemes (3544 MW) have been selected for preparation of detailed Projects Reports.

Power generation to meet growing demand

2441. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generated at present is adequate to meet the growing demand particularly the forth coming summer demand all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The overall electricity generation in the country during the period April-December, 2004, has been as per the target and higher by 6.5% over the corresponding period of 2003-04. In view of various initiatives taken by the Government, energy shortage in the country has declined from 8.8% in 2002-03 to 7.1% in 2003-04 and 6.8% in 2004-05 till December, 2004.

Power shortages in the country are mainly due to the growth in generation capacity addition not keeping pace with the growth in demand. The following short term measures are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power:

(i) Export of power from surplus regions to deficit regions:— In order to optimize utilization of available energy in the country and to reduce the shortages prevailing in different regions/States, transfer of power from the surplus regions to the deficit regions has been accorded high priority.

(ii) Load management:— Imposition of statutory power cuts/ restriction and load sheeding by State Government/Power Utilities from time to time depending upon the availability of power.

(iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro/thermal/nuclear gas turbine power station in the regional power system to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

Rural electrification

†2442. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the rural electrification during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise details of the target fixed and achievement made in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the norms fixed for declaring a village electrified; and

(d) the State-wise details of the villages actually electrified as per these norms?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) A State-wise details of village electrification during 2002-03 onwards is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) A village would be declared as electrified from the year 2004-05 onwards, if

(i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.